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Handbook on Pruning Roses.

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The National Rose Society's

HANDBOOK ON . .

. . PRUNING ROSES.

Compiled by a Committee of the Society.

Illustrated by Miss I. M. CHARTERS.

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PREFACE.

AN endeavour has been made in this little Handbook on Pruning Roses to meet a want long felt by all classes of Rosarians. The object kept in view by the committee of experts entrusted with its preparation has been to make the Instructions given as clear and easily understood as possible, so that even those who have but little knowledge of Rose culture might be able to benefit by them.

It is hoped that the illustrations, so admirably drawn by Miss I. M. CHARTERS, under the direction of the Hon. Secretary and Mr. G. L. PAUL, may serve to render those instructions still more intelligible.

M374825

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The National Rose Society's Handbook on Pruning Roses.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

THE following general directions and explanations should be carefully read before proceeding to carry out the instructions afterwards given, or the reader may fail to grasp the meaning they are intended to convey.

The late Rev. A. FOSTER-MELLIAR in his "Book of the Rose" pointed out that the necessity for pruning arises in a great measure from the natural growth of the Rose. "By watching," he said, "an unpruned Rose-tree, either wild or cultivated, it will be found that the first strong shoot flowers well the second season, but gets weaker at the extremity in a year or two, and another strong shoot starts considerably lower down, or even from the very base of the plant, and thus soon absorbs the majority of the sap, and will eventually starve the original shoot and be itself thus starved in succession by another. A Rose in a natural state has thus every year some branches which are becoming weakened by the fresh young shoots growing out below them. This is one of the principal reasons why pruning is necessary. A Rose is not a tree to grow onwards and upwards, but a plant which in the natural course every year or two forms fresh channels for the majority of the sap, and thus causes the branches and twigs above the new shoots to diminish in vitality."

This being the case, in order to maintain the strength of the plant and to keep it in the shape required, the worn-out shoots must each year be cut away, and the rest either left their entire length or shortened back to a greater or less extent as the nature of the variety, or the object for which the plant is grown, may require.

Pruning, therefore, is the art of improving the productive power, or the appearance, of the plant, and consists of two distinct operations. 1. The removal of dead, weak, overcrowded, or otherwise useless, shoots. 2. Pruning proper, the shortening of those shoots which are allowed to remain after the thinning out process has been completed.

The most frequent errors made in pruning are (1) leaving too many shoots when thinning out; (2) pruning severely the shoots of varieties which require little, if any, shortening; (3) leaving the heads of Rose-plants crowded with shoots and cutting these to a uniform length all over the plant, in a similar way that a hedge is clipped.

In thinning out a shoot it should be either cut clean away to the base of the plant, or to its starting point on the older shoot from which it springs, as the case may be. When the plant has been pruned the shoots should be left as nearly as possible equi-distant from each other, and regularly arranged round it so that it presents a well-balanced appearance on all sides. When pruning a shoot it should always be cut to a dormant leaf bud, or "eye," as it is called, pointing outwards. In order to keep the plants in a healthy and

vigorous condition some of the shoots which are more than two years old should each year be removed to make room for younger and more vigorous growths.

Roses require to be somewhat differently pruned according to the purpose for which they are grown. For instance, shoots must be cut back severely should the plant be required for the production of exhibition Roses, but if for ordinary garden decoration the shoots must be left longer; if to form bushes they must be left still longer, and if to clothe pillars, arches, &c., the shoots will scarcely require shortening at all.

To cut down Rose-plants as is advised in the following pages in order to obtain exhibition blooms may seem to the beginner likely to endanger the life of the plants, whereas in practice the harder the shoots are cut in the Spring the stronger will be the growths the plants make during the Summer.

When pruning a Rose for the decoration of the garden it should be borne in mind that it is a decorative garden *plant*, whether it be the large bush or pillar to stand alone, or the small bedding kind to be massed with others in a bed. As a large range of kinds is available for decorative purposes it is necessary in pruning, as will be seen by the instructions which follow, to take into account their individual habits and requirements.

A large and strong-growing Rose usually requires some two or three years after planting to reach its full size, and it is therefore during those first years that the plant has to be built up, and its framework, as it were, formed.

In pruning Roses for ordinary cultivation or for the decoration of the garden the following rules may be laid down which apply to all.

1. It is better to prune too little than too much.

2. All dead and unripe shoots must be cut clean away to the base whence they started.

3. In shortening the shoots always cut to an "eye" pointing away from the centre of the plant.

4. Summer-flowering Roses (those which bloom only once in the season), generally need thinning and training rather than hard cutting, and last year's shoots should be left long, two-year-old shoots rather shorter, and three-year-old shoots shorter still.

5. The same thing will also apply to a great extent to perpetual flowering Roses, but in their case too hard pruning will not destroy, but only defer the season's bloom.

Climbing Roses should have some of the older shoots cut away entirely each year, directly after the plants have flowered in the Summer, and the young shoots lightly tied in to take their place. Any shortening of the remaining shoots should be done in March of the following year.

HOW TO PRUNE THE FIRST TIME AFTER PLANTING.

All Roses the first time after planting should be pruned severely. Even in the case of strong growing climbing varieties few shoots should be left more than 2-ft. in length.

Roses planted in the Autumn should be pruned in the following Spring, and if planted in the Spring should be pruned at the time of planting.

After the first year they should be pruned in accordance with the Instructions which follow.

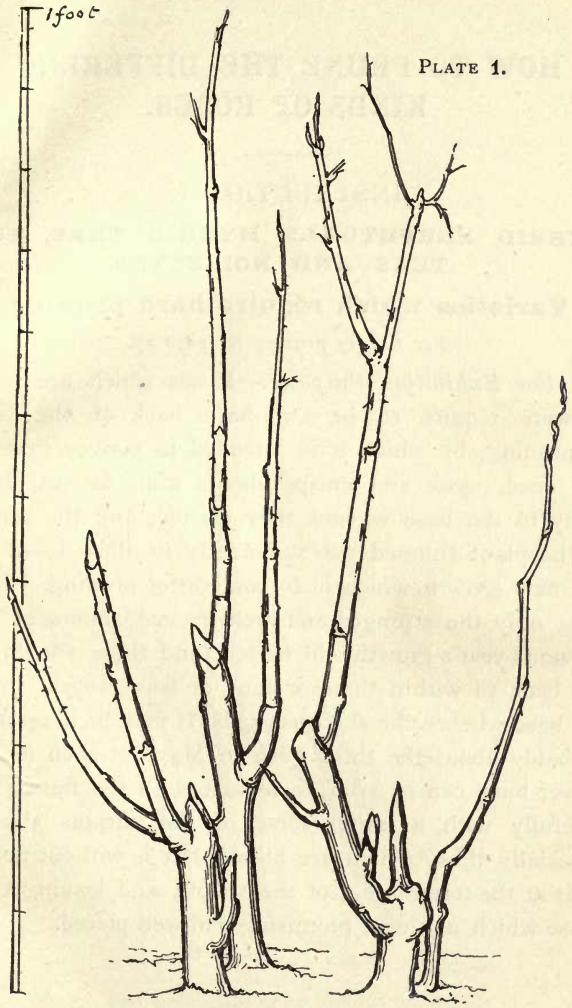
INSTRUMENTS FOR PRUNING.

These need be but few in number, viz., a pruning knife of moderate size, a hone on which to sharpen it, a kneeling pad, a small saw, and an easy pair of gardening gloves. It is very important that the knife be kept with a keen edge. Secateurs may be used for the removal of the hard old wood, but are not recommended for general pruning purposes.

HOW TO USE THE BOOK.

Refer to the Alphabetical List of Roses at the end of the book for the name of the variety to be pruned. Opposite the name will be found a reference, or references to the method, or methods of pruning recommended, and also the page on which such "Instruction" will be found. A certain amount of repetition occurs in the several "Instructions," but this was unavoidable in view of the object of presenting, as far as possible, in each "Instruction" the complete method of pruning necessary in the particular case, thereby avoiding the necessity for cross reference to any other "Instruction." In the Alphabetical List of Roses the reference numbers for pruning for Exhibition purposes are printed in heavy type, and those for pruning for Garden purposes in lighter type.

PLATE 1.



A Plant (unpruned) of a Rose requiring hard pruning.

HOW TO PRUNE THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF ROSES.

INSTRUCTION I.

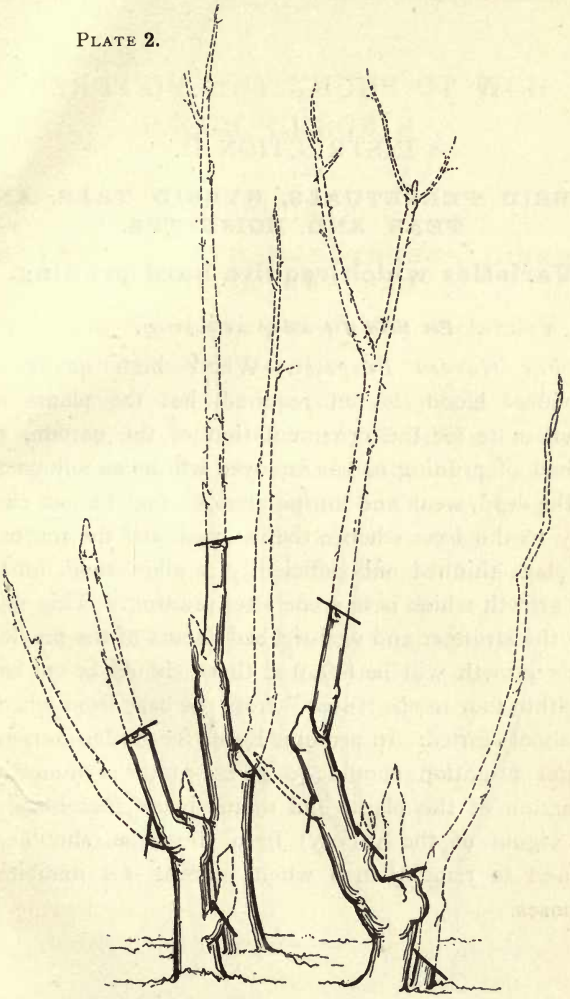
HYBRID PERPETUALS, HYBRID TEAS, AND TEAS AND NOISETTES.

Varieties which require hard pruning.

For time of pruning see page 37.

For Exhibition Purposes.—Roses which are weak growers require to be cut hard back at the time of pruning, by which it is intended to convey that all the dead, weak and unripe shoots must be cut clean away to the base whence they started, and the centre of the plant thinned out sufficiently to allow room for the new growth which is to come after pruning. This done only the stronger and well-ripened shoots of the previous year's growth will be left, and these should be cut back to within three or four, or less, "eyes" from the base whence the shoot started. It may be necessary, probably about the third week in May, as soon as the flower buds can be seen, to remove with the fingers (or carefully with a knife) some of the surplus shoots, especially those which are blind (that is without flower buds at the termination of the shoot), and leaving only those which are most promising and well placed.

PLATE 2.



The same Plant as on Plate 1, pruned for Exhibition purposes.

See Instruction 1.

INSTRUCTION II.

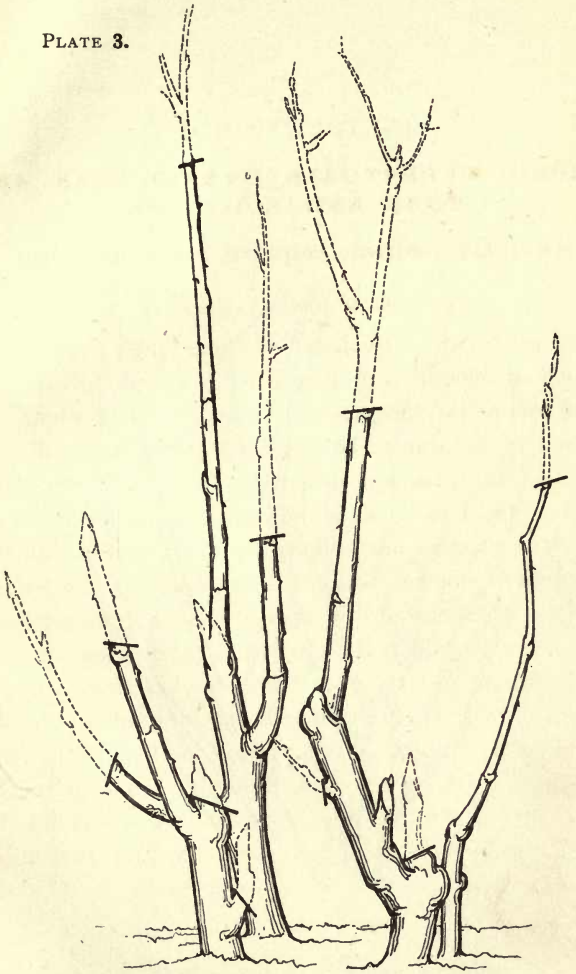
HYBRID PERPETUALS, HYBRID TEAS, AND TEAS AND NOISETTES.

Varieties which require hard pruning.

For time of pruning see page 37.

For Garden Purposes.—Where high quality of individual bloom is not required, but the plants are grown more for the ornamentation of the garden, the method of pruning to be employed will be as follows :— All the dead, weak and unripe shoots must be cut clean away to the base whence they started, and the centre of the plant thinned out sufficiently to allow room for the new growth which is to come after pruning. This done only the stronger and well-ripened shoots of the previous year's growth will be left, and these should be cut back to within four to six "eyes" from the base from whence the shoot started. In pruning Roses for garden purposes greater attention should be given to the symmetrical formation of the plant, and more shoots (according to the vigour of the variety) from the base should be allowed to remain than when pruning for exhibition purposes.

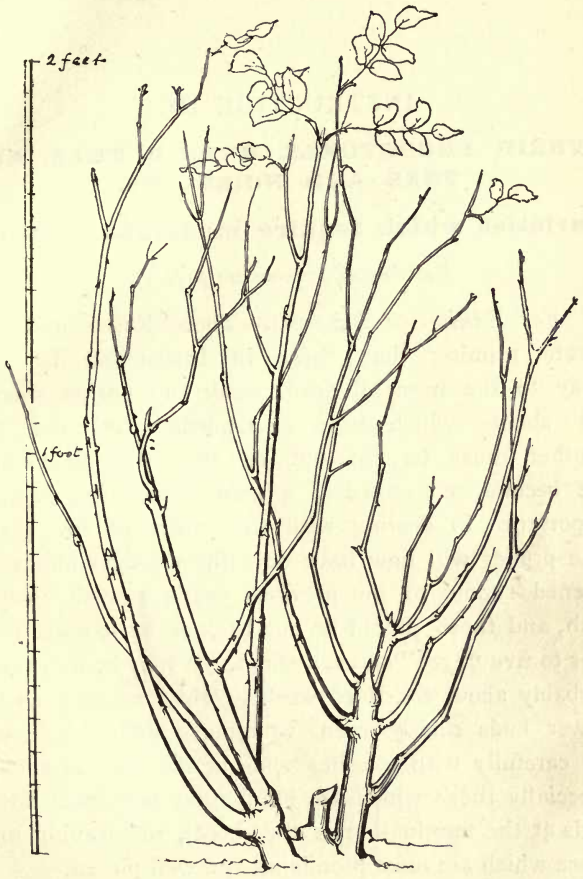
PLATE 3.



The same Plant as on Plate 1, pruned for Garden purposes.

See Instruction 2.

PLATE 4.



A Plant (unpruned) of a Rose requiring moderate pruning.

INSTRUCTION III.

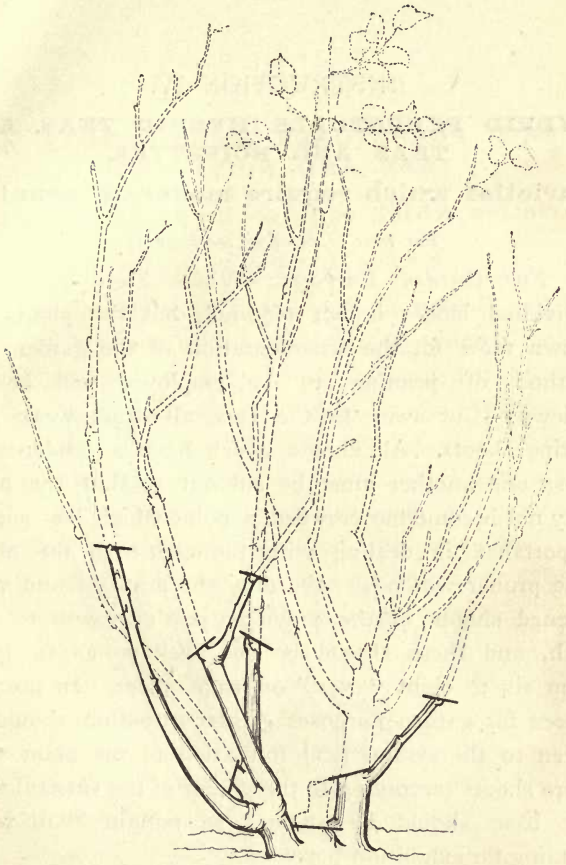
HYBRID PERPETUALS, HYBRID TEAS, AND TEAS AND NOISETTES.

Varieties which require moderate pruning.

For time of pruning see page 37.

For Exhibition Purposes.—These Roses need less severe pruning than those in Instruction I. Cut away to the base all dead, weak and unripe shoots. All shoots which have a tendency to cross one another must be cut out so that the plant may not become too crowded, a point which has special importance in dealing with the centre of the plant. The pruner will now have only the stronger and well-ripened shoots of the previous year's growth to deal with, and these should be cut back so as to leave from four to five "eyes" on each shoot. It may be necessary, probably about the third week in May, as soon as the flower buds can be seen, to remove with the fingers (or carefully with a knife) some of the surplus shoots, especially those which are blind (that is without flower buds at the termination of the shoot), and leaving only those which are most promising and well placed.

PLATE 5.



The same Plant as on Plate 4, pruned for Exhibition purposes.

See Instruction 3.

INSTRUCTION IV.

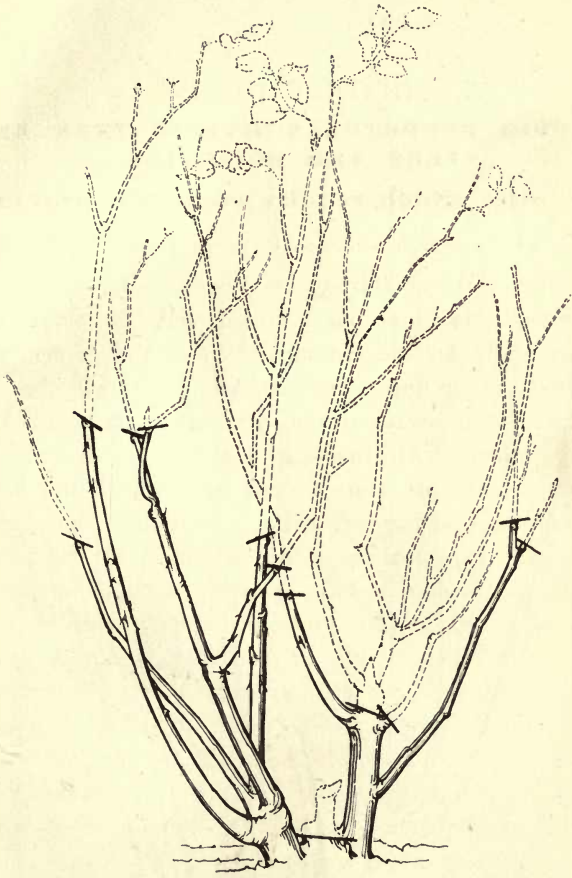
HYBRID PERPETUALS, HYBRID TEAS, AND TEAS AND NOISETTES.

Varieties which require moderate pruning.

For time of pruning see page 37.

For Garden Purposes.—Where high quality of individual bloom is not required, but the plants are grown more for the ornamentation of the garden, the method of pruning to be employed will be as follows:—Cut away to the base all dead, weak and unripe shoots. All shoots which have a tendency to cross one another must be cut out so that the plant may not become too crowded, a point which has special importance in dealing with the centre of the plant. The pruner will now have only the stronger and well-ripened shoots of the previous year's growth to deal with, and these should be cut back so as to leave from six to eight "eyes" on each shoot. In pruning Roses for garden purposes greater attention should be given to the symmetrical formation of the plant, and more shoots (according to the vigour of the variety) from the base should be allowed to remain than when pruning for exhibition purposes.

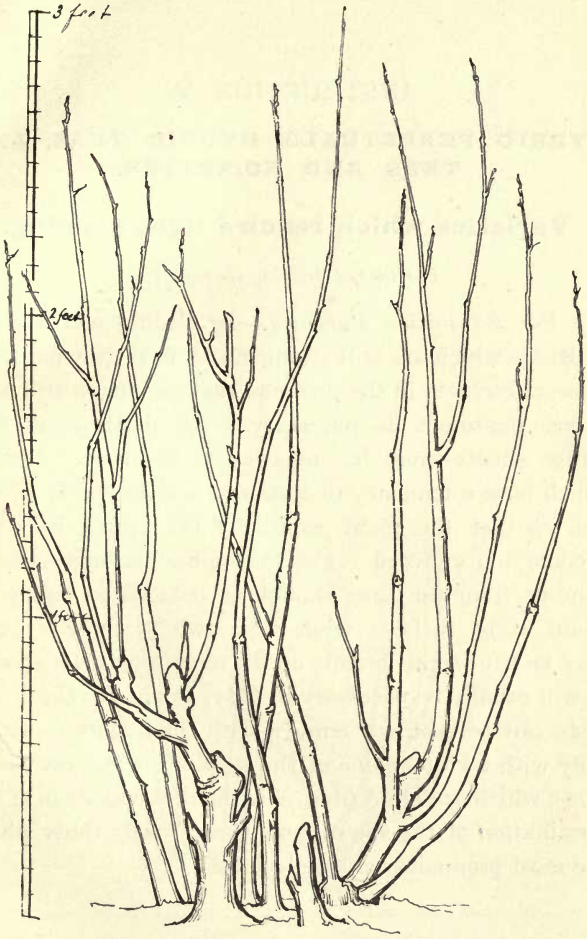
PLATE 6.



The same Plant as on Plate 4, pruned for Garden purposes.

See Instruction 4.

PLATE 7.



A Plant (unpruned) of a Rose requiring light pruning.

INSTRUCTION V.

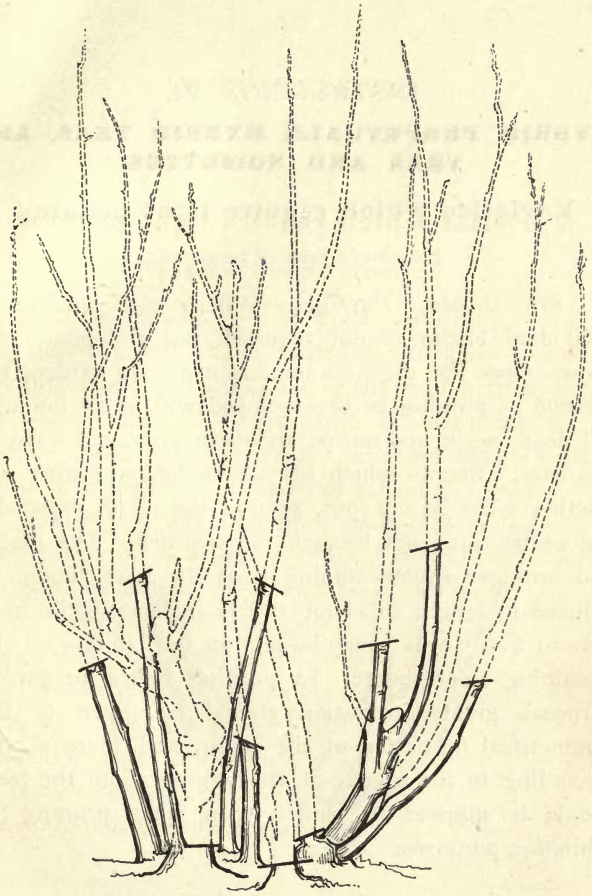
HYBRID PERPETUALS, HYBRID TEAS, AND TEAS AND NOISETTES.

Varieties which require light pruning.

For time of pruning see page 37.

For Exhibition Purposes.—In dealing with a class of Roses which are still stronger and freer growing than those referred to in the previous Instructions, a still less severe treatment is necessary. All dead, weak and unripe shoots must be cut away to the base. Shoots which have a tendency to cross one another must be cut out, so that the plant, especially the centre, may not become too crowded. The longer and stronger shoots coming from the base should be reduced in length to about eight inches; while from two to three "eyes" may be left on the laterals on the remaining older shoots. It will usually be necessary in May, as soon as the flower buds can be seen, to remove with the fingers or (carefully with a knife) some of the surplus shoots, especially those which are blind (that is without flower buds at the termination of the shoot), and leaving only those which are most promising and well placed.

PLATE 8.



The same Plant as on Plate 7, pruned for Exhibition purposes.

See Instruction 5.

INSTRUCTION VI.

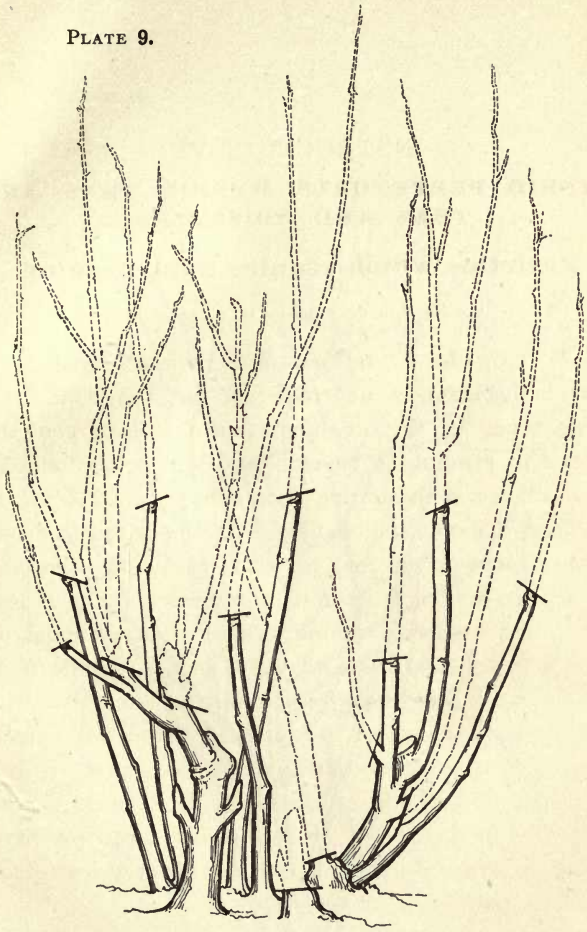
HYBRID PERPETUALS, HYBRID TEAS, AND TEAS AND NOISETTES.

Varieties which require light pruning.

For time of pruning see page 37.

For Garden Purposes.—Where high quality of individual bloom is not required, but the plants are grown more for the ornamentation of the garden, the method of pruning to be employed will be as follows: All dead, weak and unripe shoots must be cut away to the base. Shoots which have a tendency to cross one another must be cut out, so that the plant, especially the centre, may not become too crowded. The longer and stronger shoots coming from the base should be reduced in length to about twelve inches; while from four to five "eyes" may be left on the laterals on the remaining older shoots. In pruning Roses for garden purposes greater attention should be given to the symmetrical formation of the plant, and more shoots (according to the vigour of the variety) from the base should be allowed to remain than when pruning for exhibition purposes.

PLATE 9.



The same Plant as on Plate 7, pruned for Garden purposes.

See Instruction 6.

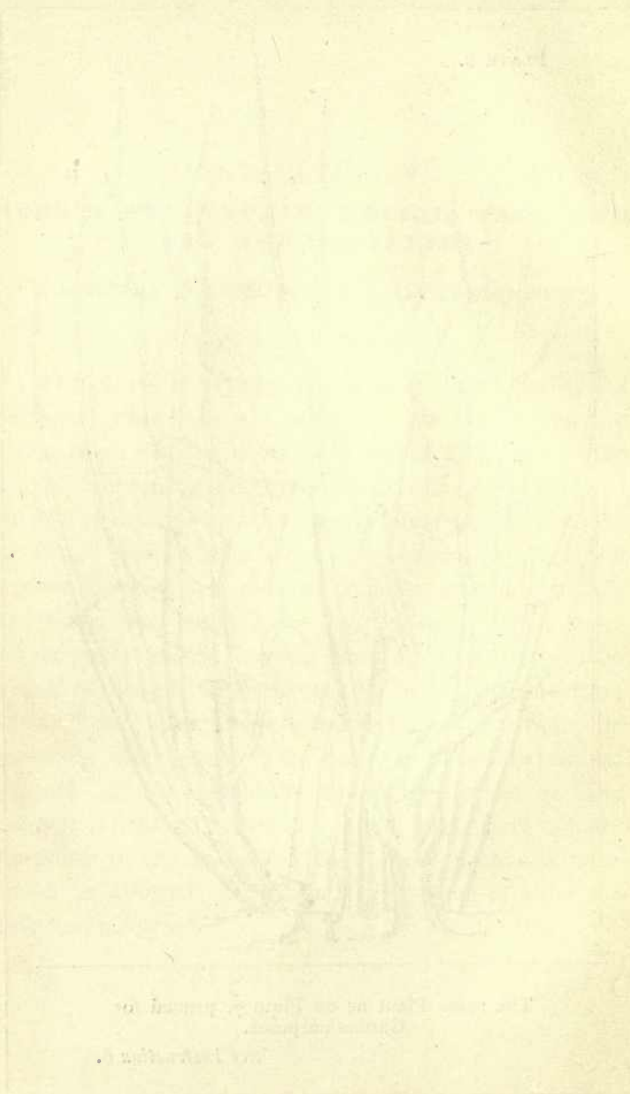
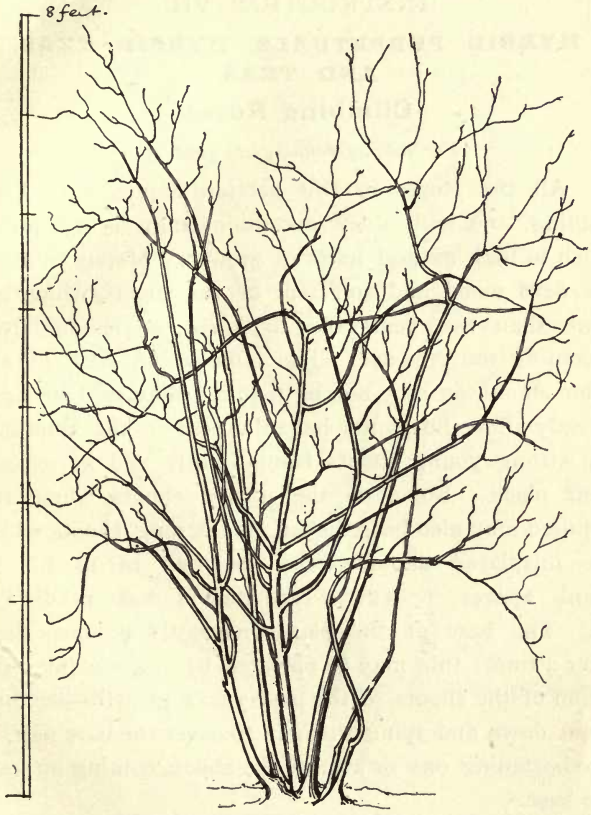


PLATE **10.**



A Plant of a Climbing Rose (unpruned).

INSTRUCTION VII.

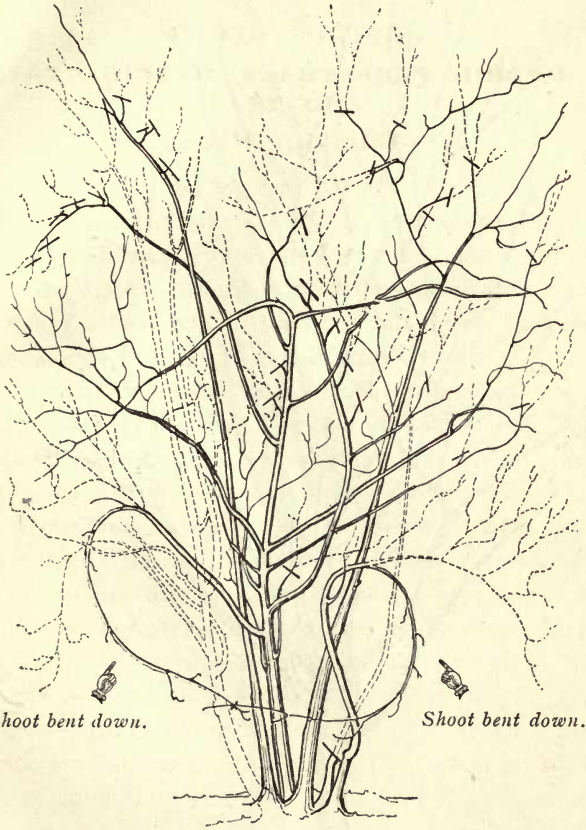
HYBRID PERPETUALS, HYBRID TEAS, AND TEAS.

Climbing Roses.

For time of pruning see page 37.

All the Roses in this section require very little pruning, and with a few exceptions may be left pretty much to their natural habit of growth. Merely thin out the dead wood and sufficient of the shoots which are more than two years old to keep the shoots from becoming too crowded. The removal of such of the older shoots as may not be required may well be done directly after the plants have flowered in the Summer, the strong young shoots being lightly tied in to take their place. Some of the unripe shoots where not required may also be removed, and strong shoots which are misplaced should either be tied in to fill up blank spaces or cut clean out if not needed at all. The base of the plant frequently becomes bare after a time; this may be obviated by a careful manipulation of the shoots of the past year's growth—bending them down and tying them in to cover the bare part, or by shortening one or two of the shoots coming up from the base.

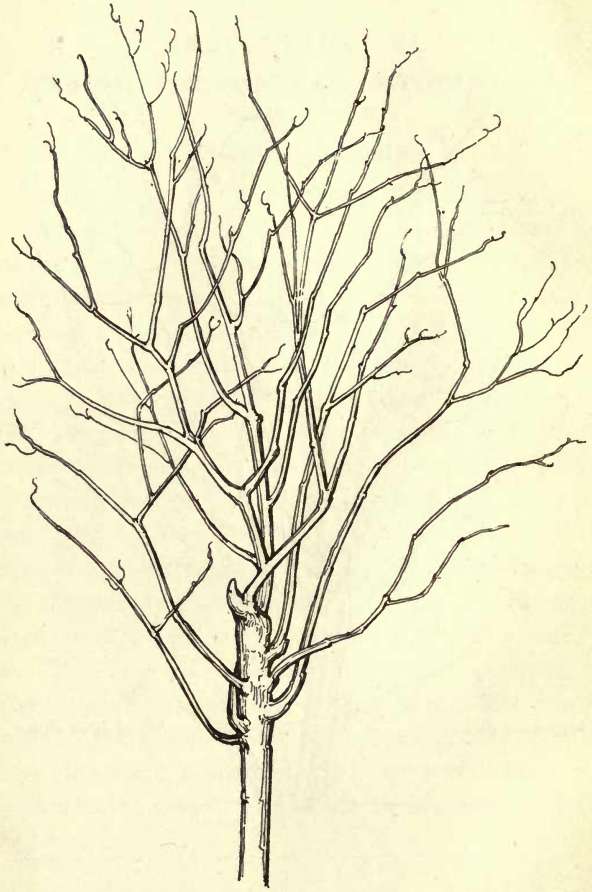
PLATE 11.



The same Plant as on Plate 10 (pruned).

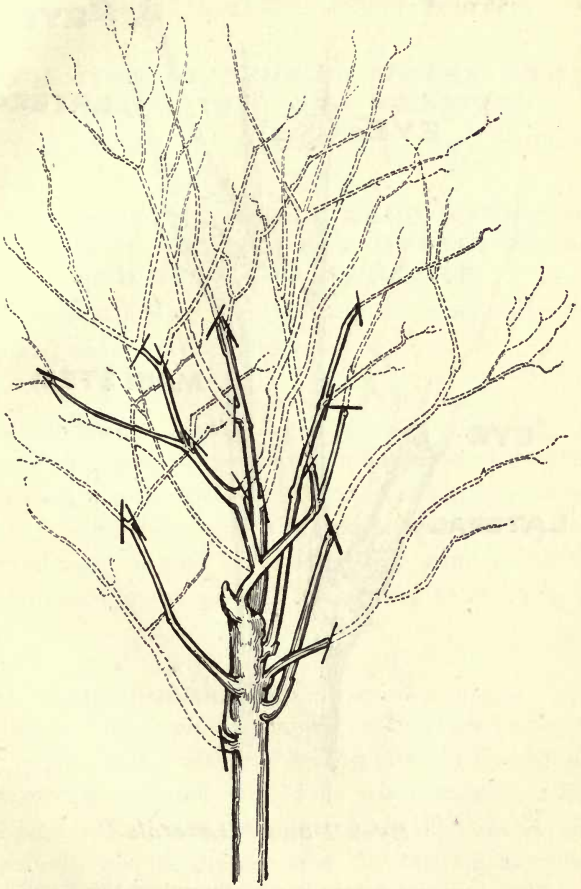
See Instruction 7.

PLATE 12.



A Plant of a Standard Rose (unpruned).

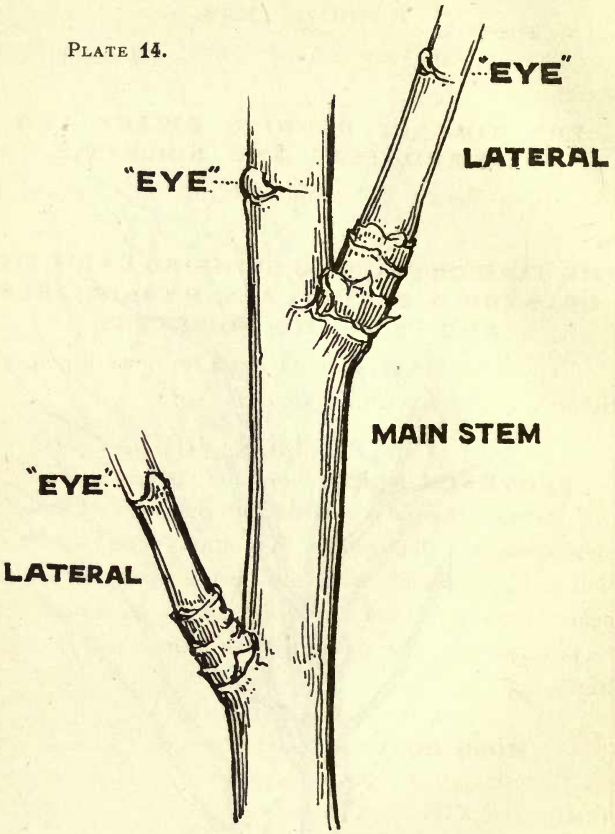
PLATE **13.**



The same Plant as on Plate 12 (pruned).

See Instruction 34.

PLATE 14.



"Eyes" and "Laterals."

These terms are frequently used throughout this Handbook and, by some readers, may require explanation. As will be seen by the above Illustration, by an "Eye" is meant a **leaf bud** on the main stem or any of the other shoots. By a "Lateral" is meant a **side shoot** on any leading branch or shoot.

THE TIME OF PRUNING DWARF AND STANDARD HYBRID PERPETUALS AND HYBRID TEAS.

These should be pruned during the month of March.

THE TIME OF PRUNING DWARF AND STANDARD TEAS AND NOISETTES.

These should be pruned during the month of April.

THE TIME OF PRUNING CLIMBING VARIETIES OF HYBRID PERPETUALS, HYBRID TEAS, AND TEAS AND NOISETTES.

These should be thinned out after flowering in the Summer, and pruned in March.

INSTRUCTION VIII.

PROVENCE ROSES.—*Prune in February or March.*

Remove the old wood and thin out some of the older shoots where at all crowded. Vigorous young base shoots will be found, which, with the best laterals of the two-year-old wood, should be shortened to some four or six "eyes," leaving the plant a bush from 18-in. to 24-in. high.

INSTRUCTION IX.

MOSS ROSES.—*Prune in February or March.*

These may be pruned almost exactly as the Provence, Instruction VIII., with some exceptions, (*a*) which are stronger growers and should be left somewhat taller. The perpetual Mosses (*b*) taking more after the Hybrid Perpetuals, may be pruned after the manner described in Instruction IV. for Decorative H.P.'s.

(a)	*(b)*
Blanche Moreau.	Mme. Edouard Ory.
Laneii.	Perpetual White.
muscosa japonica.	Salêt.
White Bath.	

INSTRUCTION X.

MINIATURE PROVENCE.—*Prune in February or March.*

Thin well out and prune to within five or six inches of the ground, only taking care that the plant shall have a certain symmetry when in bloom.

INSTRUCTION XI.

FRENCH AND DAMASK.—*Prune early in March.*

The list of these given in the N.R.S. Official Catalogue really comprises three classes, but for pruning purposes can be treated as two. There is (*a*) the York and Lancaster type, with the Hybrids, including macrantha, (*b*) the Rosa Mundi type. (*a*) This is the taller section, and the varieties in it may be treated as tall bushes or even as 5-ft. to 6-ft. Pillars. Thin out the shoots, keeping the best one and two-year-old wood and the best laterals. (*b*) Prune the dwarfer growers similarly, but so as to leave the bushes not more than 2½-ft. or 3-ft. high.

(a)	*(b)*
Commandant Beaurepaire.	Red Damask.
Crimson Damask.	Rosa Mundi.
Lady Curzon.	Tuscany.
Lady Sarah Wilson.	
Lady White.	
macrantha.	
Mrs. O. G. Orpen.	
York and Lancaster.	

INSTRUCTION XII.

ROSA ALBA.—*Prune early in March.*

These may be grown as 5-ft. to 6-ft. bushes or bushy pillars. Always thin out the weak wood ; the best blooms will be produced by laterals on old shoots. These laterals should be left 9-in. to 12-in. long.

INSTRUCTION XIII.

THE HYBRID CHINAS.—*Prune early in March.*

The Hybrid Chinas make some of our best large bushes or bushy pillars, and the shoots may be left about 5-ft. to 6-ft. long. The laterals on the three-year-old wood should be shortened to three or four "eyes." Blairii No. 2 will not require much shortening, and very little thinning.

Blairii No. 2.
Charles Lawson.
Coupe d'Hébé.
Fulgens.
Mme. Plantier.

INSTRUCTION XIV.

THE HYBRID BOURBONS.—*Prune in March.*

These should be left as 4-ft. to 5-ft. bushes, and, like the true Bourbons, they bloom best as older plants, so that a good many of the two and three-year-old shoots, with their laterals, may be left with the best of the young base shoots, and all laterals should be left moderately long. (See also Instruction XXXVI.).

Dawn.
Gloire des Rosomanes.
Purity.

INSTRUCTION XV.

THE HYBRID NOISETTES AND HYBRID MUSKS.—*Prune in March.*

The Roses in this section require but little pruning. Thin out only some of the older wood, and tie in the young vigorous shoots where most required to fill any vacant space in the plant. (See also Instruction XXXVI.).

SUMMER FLOWERING.

Mme. d'Arblay.
Princesse de Nassau.
The Garland.

PERPETUAL FLOWERING.

Mme. Alfred Carrière.
Paul's Single White.

INSTRUCTION XVI.

AUSTRIAN BRIARS.—*Prune in March.*

Here we have to look two years ahead. These briars vary very much in vigour according to the nature of the soil, but they are generally best as bushes from 4-ft. to 6-ft. high. Only the dead wood should be cut out. The strong one-year and two-year shoots from the base should be left, together with the three-year lateral bearing wood, on which much of the bloom is produced. Soleil d'Or may be pruned harder, the shoots left about 2-ft. long and not much thinned, as the blooms are very double. It blooms the first year, and is perpetual.

INSTRUCTION XVII.

SCOTCH BRIARS.—*Prune in March.*

The Scotch Briars may be left about 3-ft. high or a little higher. The young suckers, which are freely produced, may be cut shorter, so as to clothe the base. Remove only the old worn out and weak wood; in fact, hardly any pruning at all is required.

INSTRUCTION XVIII.

SWEET BRIARS.—*Prune early in March.*

Sweet Briars proper (*a*) should be left about 4-ft. high. All weak wood and the old naked shoots should be cut away. Penzance Briars (*b*) are far more vigorous and may be left much taller—from 6-ft. to 10-ft. They throw up long massive base shoots, which may be left to the height required, and those of last year, which will have produced long laterals, should be reduced considerably in height and the remaining laterals left long. Lord and Lady Penzance are less vigorous, and should be left

about 6-ft. high. Some thinning will generally be desirable. Used for hedges, they must be cut shorter and the long shoots laid down horizontally to keep the base of hedge clothed. (See also Instruction XXXVI.).

(*a*)	(*b*)
Common.	Janet's Pride.
Double Scarlet.	Penzance Briars.
Double White.	
Hebe's Lip.	

INSTRUCTION XIX.

AYRSHIRES.—*Prune in February.*

The Ayrshires form a very strong growing section. They require no pruning proper, but should be thinned out sparingly and the dead wood removed.

INSTRUCTION XX.

SEMPERVIRENS.—*Prune in February.*

The Sempervirens should be treated almost exactly as the Ayrshires (Instruction XIX.). They are, however, more pendulous and the shoots more slender so that the laterals may be slightly shortened. These are very good Roses for banks, where they may be left to ramble almost untouched.

INSTRUCTION XXI.

THE BOURSAULTS.—*Prune in February.*

The Boursaults are huge growers, throwing up bold base shoots which are very rigid. The shoots of the previous year will have produced very strong laterals at suitable intervals. They will require no thinning, but otherwise may be treated as the Penzance Briars and the shoots left 6-ft. to 10-ft. long (Instruction XVIII.); alpina flore pleno, a dwarfer grower, belongs to this division and should be grown as a broad, bold bush.

INSTRUCTION XXII.

THE BANKSIANS.—*Prune in April.*

The Banksians do not require pruning, except in the case of old plants which it will be sometimes necessary to cut back to restore vigour from the base. Grown on a wall, the main shoots should be distributed at intervals and the laterals tied in, as it is from these laterals that the bloom will be produced on little 2-in. flower stems the third year. So do not prune at all for the first three years.

INSTRUCTION XXIII.

ROSA MULTIFLORA SCANDENS.—*Prune in March.*

This is a very diverse collection. Nearly all the varieties have a tendency to bloom upon the tips, so leaving the lower part of the plant rather bare, and this must be counteracted in pruning. Grown as hedges, the tops will weep over almost to the ground, but if they are to be grown as pillars or climbers, some of the weaker one-year shoots must be shortened to about 3-ft., the stronger shoots left to the height required. (See also Instruction XXXVI.).

The **Euphrosyne type** (*a*) should be well thinned, only the strong laterals and best new shoots being left. Some of these one-year shoots should be shortened to clothe the base.

Claire Jacquier may be treated almost exactly as the Boursaults (Instruction XXI.), only there will be more dead or injured wood to cut away, and more laterals.

Leuchtstern should be grown as a pyramidal pillar.

The Lion is best treated as the Hybrid Bourbons (see Instruction XIV.).

Aglaia does not flower till the third year on the sub-laterals of old wood. It will require very little pruning.

Crimson Rambler and its descendants. Cut out some of the older wood to make room for the young and vigorous shoots. The shoots of last year's growth, which will have produced long laterals, should be reduced considerably in length and the remaining laterals left long. All weedy wood must also be cut away and the laterals shortened to four or six "eyes."

(*a*)

Dawson.
Eleanor Berkeley.
Electra.
Euphrosyne.
Queen Alexandra.
Thalia.

INSTRUCTION XXIV.

SPECIES.—*Prune in February or March.*

These need, as a rule, no pruning beyond the removal each year of some of the dead wood. The strong young shoots from the base of the plants will sometimes require shortening back to well-ripened wood, as their tips are apt to die back after the winter frosts.

alpina. Treat as a 4-ft. to 5-ft. bush. Tip the strong shoots and shorten the laterals and weaker base shoots. It will not require much thinning.

alpina pyrenaica. A dwarf growing variety.

altaica. As a bush 5-ft. to 6-ft. The base shoots are numerous and should be pruned to various lengths, and nearly all the older wood can be cut away.

bracteata (Macartney). Train on a warm wall, about 4-ft. to 5-ft. high, laying the laterals in.

lucida. Do not prune except to keep the plant in shape.

moschata himalayica and other forms of Brunonis. Immense growers, so let them ramble over a summer house or tall arch. There will always be some dead

wood to cut away. The bold massive laterals are not numerous, and may be left from 9-in. to 2-ft. long.

multiflora. (See Instruction XXIII.). (*a.*)

pimpinellifolia. (See Instruction XVII.).

pomifera. As a 5-ft. to 6-ft. bush. Blooms upon the laterals, which may be left 6-ft. long.

rubrifolia (ferruginea var.) As a 4-ft. to 5-ft. bush or hedge. Treat otherwise as alpina.

setigera. Best allowed to ramble over a low tree or wall. It will not require much pruning; or grow it as a loose wild pillar.

INSTRUCTION XXV.

HYBRIDS OF SPECIES.—*Prune in February or March.*

lucida plena. Treat as lucida (see Instruction XXIV.).

macrantha. See French and Damask (Instruction XI.).

moschata alba. Leave the one-year shoots long, shortening laterals on two-year-old wood.

moschata nivea. Treat in the same way as moschata alba.

multiflora grandiflora. A high-growing variety. (See Instruction XXIII.). (*a.*)

sinica anemone (sinica x canina). Do not prune beyond cutting away dead wood, only train.

Una. A Hybrid from canina. Best as a 5-ft. to 6-ft. loosely-grown pillar. Leave the laterals 9-in. to 15-in. long.

INSTRUCTION XXVI.

BOURBONS.—*Prune in March.*

These bloom much more on older plants, so that a good deal of the best laterals bearing wood should be

left in. They make fine bushes and bushy standards. Do not prune back too hard, but thin well.

(*a*) Hermosa, also known as Armosa. A variety with all the freedom of the Chinas, to be grown as a low spreading bush, some 2-ft. high. Fellenberg (Noisette) may be pruned much in this way, or it will make a good medium pillar.

(*b*) Large flowering kinds, making bold fine bushes, very fine standards, and excellent for pegging down. They should be pruned much in the way of the tall garden H.P.'s (see Instruction VI.), keeping Malmaison rather dwarfer.

(*a*)	(*b*)
Hermosa or Armosa.	Mme. Isaac Pereire.
	Mrs. Paul.
	Souvenir de la Malmaison

INSTRUCTION XXVII.

CHINAS.—*Prune in March.*

Dwarf ever-blooming varieties from indica and semperflorens, which for pruning purposes may be divided into two sections.

(*a*) Those which make 2-ft. bushes or dwarf climbers and hedges, and which must be thinned rather than hard pruned.

(*b*) The dwarfer kinds which should be cut back to a few "eyes" from the ground.

(*a*)	(*b*)
Cramoisie Supérieure.	Fabvier.
Ducher.	Irene Watts.
Old Blush.	Laurette Messimy.
	Mme. Eugène Resal.
	Mrs. Bosanquet.
	Old Crimson.
	Queen Mab.
	Red Pet.
	White Pet.

INSTRUCTION XXVIII.

NOISETTES.—*Prune in March.*

The Noisettes are mostly moderate climbers, and when used as pillar Roses need to be gradually built up to the required size. It will be always necessary to cut away some of the wood which is unsound. As the flowers are produced upon well-ripened laterals, all the healthy old wood must be retained.

(*a*) Kinds of which the laterals may be fairly closely pruned, and which make 5-ft. to 6-ft. pillars, and also make good beds, when pegged down, and large bold standards.

(*b*) Stronger growers for tall arches and throwing up sturdy base shoots, 7-ft. to 10-ft., and which also make bold standards.

Lamarque requires a wall. Fortune's Yellow (tender) blooms only once. This variety also requires a wall. In the colder parts of the country it is best under glass. Ophirie and Rêve d'Or, should be pruned as little as possible. Maréchal Niel blooms on the shoots of the previous year. It should be well thinned of all weak and cankered shoots, whether they be new or old. The best last year's wood should be retained and left as long as possible. (See also Instruction XXXVI.).

(*a*)	(*b*)
Adelina Viviand Morel.	Aimée Vibert (climbing.)
Aimée Vibert (dwf. perpetual.)	A. S. Gray.
L'Idéal.	Céline Forestier.
William Allen Richardson.	Fortune's Yellow.
	Lamarque.
	Ophirie.
	Rêve d'Or.

INSTRUCTION XXIX.

DIJON TEAS.—*Prune in March.*

These make fine large-headed standards, bold massive bushes and good arch and wall Roses. The

strongest shoots from the base may be left 6-ft. to 7-ft. long, others less strong 4-ft. to 5-ft., and some 2-ft. to 3-ft., so as to clothe the base. The occasional laterals can be left from 9-in. to 2-ft. long according to need. (See also Instruction XXXVI.).

INSTRUCTION XXX.

POLYANTHAS (Pompon).—*Prune in March.*

Little dwarf miniature Roses. They will be found to consist of dwarf bushy growths, surmounted by bold flower stalks. All the pruning that is really necessary is to cut away these old flower stems, when they will break again from the top "eyes" and from the base.

INSTRUCTION XXXI.

RUGOSAS.—*Prune in February.*

These throw up numerous suckers from the base, a few of the best of these may be retained about 4-ft. long, so as to form a bold bush. They will flower and grow freely from the heads of these shoots, and will always break again from the base. An excellent way of growing them is to cut them down each year almost to the ground, then they bloom rather late, but very finely.

Conrad F. Meyer. This is perhaps best as a tall pyramidal bush, some 6-ft. or 9-ft. high. It makes a splendid pillar, but its Dijon blood betrays itself in a tendency to bareness towards the base which must be counteracted in pruning. (See Instruction XXIX.).

INSTRUCTION XXXII.

PERPETUAL SCOTCH.—*Prune in March.*

This is undoubtedly best grown as a bold half-standard or tall bush, as it is slightly pendulous in habit. It matters little how it is pruned, execpt for the sake of symmetry, since it will always flower.

INSTRUCTION XXXIII.

WICHURIAINA.—*Prune in March.*

A delightful section, lending itself to so many purposes. They are mostly crosses with Teas, and may be divided as follows :—

(*a*) Those nearest to Wichuriaina, which are the most prostrate, and require the thinning out of the old wood, and the young shoots left long and free to ramble along the ground. Excellent weeping standards on tall stems.

(*b*) Approximating more to the Tea. These are excellent fountain Roses, fine loose pillars, and grand more or less pendulous standards, or semi-weeping. It would appear with these advisable to retain more of the old wood, on which most of the bloom is produced.

(*a*)	(*b*)
Dorothy Perkins.	Albéric Barbier.
Jersey Beauty.	Auguste Barbier.
Rubra.	Gardenia.
Wichuriaina.	René André.
	And other Hybrids.

INSTRUCTION XXXIV.

STANDARD ROSES.

Only strong growing varieties should be used for this purpose. In pruning, the instructions given for dwarf plants should be generally followed, but as standards make as a rule shorter growths they should be pruned in comparison less severely than dwarf plants of the same variety.

INSTRUCTION XXXV.

ROSES FOR PERGOLAS AND PILLARS.

A pergola has been well described as "that pleasant shape of covered way that we have borrowed from the Italians."

This covered way is a series of linked arches, more or less roughly roofed in, on which ramble all kinds of climbing plants. It should be built substantially, or, just when the plants are attaining their full size, the supports may begin to give, and much of the work will have to be done again.

Good posts of oak or other durable timber, brick pillars or pillars of brick burrs should be used for the uprights. Let the arches be not less than 8 feet wide and 8 feet high, and from 8 to 12 feet apart. Should it be desired to erect a lighter and less substantial structure as a pergola, poles similar in size to thick hop poles of ash may be used, or other suitable wood. To give stability to such a structure, it is necessary, in order to resist high winds, that strong angle-irons should be driven deeply into the ground against every alternate post, the two being lashed together with thick wire cord. Care must be taken to watch for decaying posts or iron pieces, new ones being substituted without much difficulty when pruning time arrives.

The pergola should serve a definite purpose. Properly it should lead from one point to another, and where possible this should be kept in view. A pergola is sometimes useful in providing a screen, or to form the boundary between the Flower Garden proper and a rougher section of the garden or paddock.

It is of the first necessity that a pergola should be well clothed, and it is to ensure this result that suitable Roses should be selected and a proper system of pruning adopted.

Among the larger growing climbing Roses are a select few which are particularly fitted for this purpose.

These are kinds which, whilst rambling far and wide, will clothe the sides as well as the top of the arches. They should be floriferous and of luxuriant foliage, such as the Ayrshires and Sempervirens. Amongst the most perfect pergola Roses are the new Wichuriaina hybrids, a class only recently created. These have close, almost evergreen foliage, and produce, on long pendulous shoots, numerous bunches of highly coloured and fragrant flowers. Some are perpetual; all bloom over a period of some weeks; they break continually from the base, and the laterals hang down with the abandon necessary to a pergola. A selection of the best pergola kinds will be found under List I.

It is necessary, however, to introduce other roses for the sake of variety of effect. There are many very useful kinds, which, whilst making rampant growths, become naked at the sides. Many of them, such as Euphrosyne, can be made to clothe the lower part by cutting back the shoots which spring from the base. The clothing of the base may also be effected by the planting with the more rampant variety, a companion rose of a dwarfer character, whose task it will be to cover the uprights, whilst the more vigorous variety runs to the top. These dwarfer kinds are indicated in List III.

Indeed, the possibilities become almost endless, and these combinations will afford frequent opportunities for taste and discernment.

As to the treatment of Roses grown in this way:—

The first point is to clothe the pergola as quickly as possible, therefore, rapid growing varieties should be chosen, which may afterwards be supplemented, when necessary, as recommended above. During the Spring

after planting, the branches should be shortened according to the size of the plant and the effects of the previous winter; the second year, thin out carefully, retaining the best shoots of the previous year for the sake of the blooms and the best and strongest base-shoots to reach overhead. In most cases where two varieties are together, it will probably be best not to plant the dwarfer kind until the second or even the third year, so that the taller variety may grow more rapidly and be already developed when the other is planted, and, also, it can then be seen where a companion is needed. When thoroughly established, the plants should be pruned as follows :—

First the dwarfer kind should be untied from the post. The taller variety should then be dealt with by cutting away all inferior or dead wood, care being taken that the shoots left are not too numerous. At the same time it is very important that those shoots which will carry some flower overhead should be retained.

When the pruning of the tall kind is completed and it has been trained and re-tied, thin out and prune back as far as necessary the dwarfer kind. Then re-tie the shoots which are left around the taller companion, avoiding tying too closely, as air and light are the chief factors in causing the lateral "eyes" to break. Reference to pages 56—83 will direct the reader to the treatment for any particular variety, but as a general rule Roses on pergolas will require less pruning, and more training and tying, than is the case with those on ordinary pillars. Kinds like the Ayrshires may often be left two or three years practically untouched, when some thinning will become necessary. Flowers and foliage, and plenty of them, are the qualities most to be desired in pergola Roses.

THE BEST ROSES FOR PERGOLAS.

LIST I.

(*Climbing Roses complete in themselves for this purpose.*)

SUMMER FLOWERING VARIETIES.

alpina fl. pl. (Boursault).
arvensis (Species).
Bennett's Seedling (Ayr.).
Crimson Rambler (Mult. Scan.).
Dundee Rambler (Ayr.).
Electra (Mult. Scan.).
Félicité-Perpétue (Evergreen).
Flora (Evergreen).
Mme. Plantier (H.C.).
repens fl. pl. (Ayr.).
Ruga (Ayr.).
setigera and its Hybrids.
Splendens (Ayr.).
The Garland (H.C.).
Tea Rambler (T.)
Wallflower (Mult. Scan.)

WICHURIAINA HYBRIDS.

As these always break freely into new growth, the strong new base shoots will require tying in once or twice during the summer.

Albéric Barbier.
Dorothy Perkins.
François Foucard.
Gardenia.
Jersey Beauty.
Paul Transon.
Pink Roamer.
René André.
Rubra.

PERPETUAL FLOWERING VARIETIES.

Belle Vichysoise (N.).
Climbing Aimée Vibert (N.).
Longworth Rambler (H.T.)
Mme. A. Carrière (H.N.).
Paul's Single White (H.P.).

LIST II. (Tall kinds for overhead.)

SUMMER FLOWERING VARIETIES.

THE MULTIFLORAS, &c.

Aglaia (Mult. Scan.).
alba (semi-double) (Alba).
Brunonis (Species).
Carmine Pillar (H. of Species).
C. F. Meyer (Rugosa).
Claire Jacquier (tender) (Mult. Scan.)
Crimson Rambler (Mult. Scan.).
Eleanor Berkeley (Mult. Scan.).
Electra (Mult. Scan.).
Euphrosyne (Mult. Scan.).
Inermis Morletti (Boursault).
multiflora (Species).
multiflora grandiflora (H. of Species).
Thalia (Mult. Scan.)
Una (H. Briar).

PERPETUAL FLOWERING VARIETIES.

Alister S. Gray (N.).
Bardou Job (H.T.).
Bouquet d'Or (Dij. T.).
Climbing Cramoisie Supérieure (C.)
Duchesse d'Auërstadt (Dij. T.).
Gloire de Dijon (Dij. T.).
Mme. Bérard (Dij. T.).
Mme. I. Pereire (Bour.).
Noëlla Nabonnand (T.).
Ophirie (N.)
Progress (H.T.).
Reine Olga de Wurtemberg (H.T.).
Rêve d'Or (N.).
The strongest Climbing H.P.'s.

LIST III. (Dwarf kinds to plant with those on List II.)

SUMMER FLOWERING VARIETIES.

Andersoni (Species).
Austrian Briars (A. Briar).
Hebe's Lip (S. Briar).
Leuchstern (Mult. Scan.).
lucida (Species).
macrantha (H. of Species).
Mrs. O. G. Orpen (Damask).
Rosa Mundi (Gall.).
Rubin (Mult. Scan.).
Rubrifolia (Species).
The Lion (Mult. Scan.).

PERPETUAL FLOWERING VARIETIES.

Armosa (Hermosa) (Bour.).
Boule de neige (H.N.).
Climbing Mrs. W. J. Grant (H.T.).
Comtesse de Turenne (Mme. Wagram) (H.T.).
Fellenberg (N.).
François Crousse (T.).
Gloire des Rosomanes (H. Bour.).
Gloire Lyonnaise (Dij. T.).
Gruss an Teplitz (H.T.).
Gustave Regis (H.T.).
L'Idéal (N.).

Some of the taller growing Teas, such as Marie Van Houtte, may be used where they will grow sufficiently well.

INSTRUCTION XXXVI.

SUMMER PRUNING.

Most of the climbing and other strong-growing Roses are much benefited by pruning after summer-flowering, say in July, and principally the varieties referred to under Instructions 14, 15, 18, 23, 28, 29. The majority of those varieties produce the best blooms and their best display of flowers upon the preceding year's growth, and the object of Summer pruning is to encourage such growth. After the June and early July display is over, all the old wood that has flowered should be cut away to within say a foot of the base of the plant, and the young growths which are coming on should be tied in. Mulching, watering, and good cultivation should be resorted to, to encourage new growth from the base, and from the "eyes" left in the cut-back portion. In ordinary seasons by the end of September or early in October long shoots will have been produced; these should be shortened by say six inches or so, to assist to

check the sap and so ripen the shoot, and it is from the "eyes" which will then be developed that the flowers the following season will be produced.

INSTRUCTION XXXVII.

PEGGED-DOWN ROSES.—*Prune in March.*

Only a few of the longest and best shoots on each plant should be retained. After cutting off the ends of these long shoots they should be carefully bent and pegged down horizontally to within a few inches of the soil. In the following year the shoots that have flowered should be cut away and the strong young growths pegged down in their place.

INSTRUCTION XXXVIII.

ROSES IN POTS UNDER GLASS.—*Prune early in January.*

The soil in the pots should be allowed to become fairly dry before the plants are pruned.

The first year the plants should be pruned rather hard, that is to say, all the sappy, weak, and crowded shoots should be removed and the well-ripened ones that remain shortened back to two or three "eyes." In the second and following years the pruning should be less severe. After the removal of the dead wood and any weak or crowded growths in the centre of the plant, the remaining shoots should be pruned from one-third to one-half their length, the stronger growths being left the longer of the two. The aim should be to obtain a well-balanced plant with the good shoots as equally distributed round it as possible. These directions apply to the Hybrid Perpetuals, the Hybrid Teas, and the Teas, while the varieties in the other sections must be

dealt with on similar lines to those given in Instructions VIII. to XXXIII.; bearing in mind that as the growth of the plants in pots is less than in the open ground so the pruning of pot Roses should in the same way be lighter.

INSTRUCTION XXXIX.

CLIMBING ROSES UNDER GLASS.

These should be pruned after they have flowered, and each year some of the older wood removed in order to make room for the shoots which will be formed during the current year, and thus enable them to become ripened before the winter sets in. (See also Instructions VII., XXVIII., and XXIX.)

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ROSES

WITH REFERENCES TO THE INSTRUCTIONS AS TO THE WAY IN WHICH THEY SHOULD BE PRUNED. *See Page* 11.

NOTE.—For the convenience of all classes of growers a large number of varieties have been included. **Unlike the "Official Catalogue," this list is in no sense to be taken as a guide to the best Roses in cultivation.**

ABBREVIATIONS.—A. Briar—*Austrian Briar;* Ayr.—*Ayrshire;* Bour.—*Bourbon;* C.—*China;* Cl. Bour.—*Climbing Bourbon;* Dij. T.—*Dijon Tea;* Gall.—*Gallica;* H. Bour.—*Hybrid Bourbon;* H. Briar—*Hybrid Briar;* H.C.—*Hybrid China;* H. Musk—*Hybrid Musk;* H.N.—*Hybrid Noisette;* H. of Species—*Hybrid of Species;* H.P.—*Hybrid Perpetual;* H.T.—*Hybrid Tea;* Min. Prov.—*Miniature Provence;* Mult. Scan.—*Multiflora Scandens;* N.—*Noisette;* Perp. Moss—*Perpetual Moss;* Perp. Scotch—*Perpetual Scotch;* Poly. (Pom.)—*Dwarf Polyantha or Pompon;* Prov.—*Provence;* Rug.—*Rugosa;* S. Briar—*Sweet Briar;* S.H.T.—*Single-flowered Hybrid Tea;* S.T.—*Single-flowered Tea;* T.—*Tea;* Wich.—*Wichuriaina.*

		Instruction.	*Page.*
Abbé André Reiter	H.T.	6	28
Abbé Corsute	T.	4	22
Abbé Thomasson	Dij. T.	7	32
Abbot's Rule	Scotch	17	40
Abel Carrière	H.P.	**5** and 6	26 & 28
Abel Grand	H.P.	6	28
acicularis	Species	24	43
Acidalie	Bour.	26	44
Adam	T.	**1** and 2	14 & 16
Adelaïde Moulle	Wich.	33 (B)	48
Adelina V. Morel	N.	28 (A)	46
Admiral Dewey	H.T.	**3** and 4	20 & 22
Aglaia	Mult. Scan.	23 and 35	42 & 48

		Instruction.	Page.
Aimée Cochet	H.T. ..	.. **3** and 4 ..	20 & 22
Aimée Vibert	N. ..	..28 (A) and 35	46 & 48
alba	Alba ..	.. 12 and 35 ..	38
alba	Rug. ..	.. 31 ..	47
Alba rosea	T. ..	.. **3** and 4 ..	20 & 22
Albéric Barbier	Wich. ..	..33 (B) and 35	48
Albert Stopford	T. ..	.. **3** and 4 ..	20 & 22
Alexandra	T. ..	.. 6 ..	28
Alfred Colomb	H.P. ..	.. **3** and 4 ..	20 & 22
Alfred K. Williams ..	H.P. ..	.. **3** and 4 ..	20 & 22
Alice Furon	H.T. ..	.. 2 ..	16
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Alice Hamilton	C. ..	.. 27 ..	45
Alice Lindsell	H.T. ..	.. **3** and 4 ..	20 & 22
Alister Stella Gray.. ..	N. ..	..28 (B) and 35	46 & 48
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Alphonse Soupert	H.P. ..	.. **3** and 4 ..	20 & 22
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alpina fl. pl.	Boursault ..	21 and 35 ..	41 & 48
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alpina, Vivid	Species ..	24 ..	43
altaica	Species ..	24 ..	43
Amadis	Boursault ..	21 ..	41
Amateur Téyssier	H.T. ..	.. 4 ..	22
Amazone	T. ..	.. **3** and 4 ..	20 & 22
America	Rug. ..	.. 31 ..	47
American Beauty	H.P. ..	.. 6 ..	28
Amy Robsart	S. Briar ..	18 ..	40
Andersoni	Species ..	24 and 35 ..	43 & 48
Angela Welter	T. ..	.. **3** and 4 ..	20 & 22
Angélique Quettier.. ..	Moss ..	.. 9 ..	37
Anna Chartron	T. ..	.. 6 ..	28
Anna de Diesbach	H.P. ..	.. 6 ..	28
Anna Jung	T. ..	.. 4 ..	22
Anna Marie de Montravel ..	Poly. (Pom.) ..	30 ..	47
Anna Olivier	T. ..	.. **3** and 4 ..	20 & 22
Anne-Marie Soupert ..	H.T. ..	.. **3** and 4 ..	20 & 22
Anne of Geierstein.. ..	S. Briar ..	18 (B) ..	40

		Instruction.	*Page.*
Annie Wood	H.P.	**5** and 6	26 & 28
Antoine Rivoire	H.T.	**3** and 4	20 & 22
Antoinette Cuillerat	C.	13	39
Apotheker G. Hofer	H.T.	**3** and 4	20 & 22
Ards Pillar	H.T.	7	32
Ards Rover	H.P.	7	32
Arethusa	C.	27	45
Armosa	Bour.	26 (A) and 35	44 & 48
arvensis	Species	19 and 35	41 & 48
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Aschenbrödel	Poly. (Pom.)	30	47
atropurpurea	Rug.	31	47
Auguste Barbier	Wich.	33 (B)	48
Auguste Rigotard	H.P.	**3** and 4	20 & 22
Augustine Guinoisseau	H.T.	6	28
Aurora	H.T.	4	22
Aurore	C.	27	45
Austrian Copper	A. Briar	16 and 35	40 & 48
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Bacchus	H.P.	**3** and 4	20 & 22
Baldwin	H.T.	2	16
Banksian White	Banksian	22	42
Banksian Yellow	Banksian	22	42
Bardou Job	H.T.	7 and 35	32 & 48
Baron de Bonstetten	H.P.	4	22
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